## The Times-Dispatch PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY AT TIMES-DISPATCH BUILDING.

BUSINESS OFFICE, NO. 916 EAST MAIN

Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Washington Bureau: No. 216 Colorado Bullding, Fourteenth and G Streets,

Manchester Bureau: Carter's Drug Store, Petersburg Headquarters: J. Beverley Harrison's, No. 109 North Sycamore

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 2 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 50 cents per month.

THE TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Va.

	Year.	Mos.	Mos.	M
Daily, with Sun Daily without Sun Sun edition only Weekly (Wed.)	3.00 2.00	1.50 1.00	.50	25

All Unsigned Communications will be Rejected Communications will not be returned unless accompanied by stamps.

WEDNISDAY, AUGUST 24, 1904.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch go with you.

city during the summer should notify their carrier or this office ('Phone 38). If you write, give both out-of-town

### The Majesty of the Law.

Lewiessness begets inwiessness. One lynching is very apt to be followed by ther. It was so in Georgia. The lynching at Statesboro was followed by another In the latter case the negro was lynched to death. But he was fynched, and the spectacle was witnessed by two thousand a human being killed and his body burned at the stake, and doubtless the crowd enbut it is a terrible thing for law and order; for the morals of the people these lynchings should continually occur.

plans, and the sheriff replies that If the officers of government

The Statesboro affair is ably and courageously discussed by the Waycross Journal, which, after denouncing the coward ice of the officials, remarks:

"Some will say: 'But the lives

"Some will say: But the lives of the murdrous negroes were not worth the shedding of white blood for. Indeed, they were not. They were not worth saything, for they had already been disposed of. The negroes were not to be considered. The law had decreed that they should die. "It was the law that little was sent to Statesboro to defend, it was the majesty of the State with which he was intrusted. It was this he deliberately betrayed when he held the body of his troops in camp at the crucial moment, when he issued the orders not allowing the guns loaded, when he refused the young home officers the privilege to res-

kept in view. The Constitution guarantees to every man when accused of crime a fair trial, and so long as that is the law, it must be observed. If we determine as a people to outlaw a man who has committed any particular crime, that a right to adopt that plan. But so long as the Constitution provides for a fair trial, we must give every man a fair trial, and there must be no exception. But, more than all this, when a prisoner is in the custody of the law, it is the bounden duty of the officers of the law to protect him at all costs. It matters not that he is a brutal negro, convicted of a brutal crime; it matters not who or what he has done. When he is in the custody of the State, the State must proter; it is an affair of government, and assault is an insult and a challenge to in honor use all the forces at its command to repei that assault. We cannot law must be supreme.

## The Work of Councilmen.

In his message vetoing the ordinance making an appropriation for the purchase of street car tickets for members of the Council, Mayor Taylor brought out the meetings of the committees of which he bers of our legislative body. But the ber these things. attendance on meetings is by no means all the work that a councilman has to do. out of meetings to interviews with citizens who call upon him in the interest of crat, but who refused to support the various matters that come before the ticket that year, will support Parker Council, and he must give a great deal and Davis, and will make campaign

is a terrible tax upon the time and Democratic ticket this year, that busy citizens shrink from these pub-

lic business, and civic duties are as bindand work honestly and unselfishly for the public interest should have the sympathy and cordial support of their constituents.

At a recent meeting of the British chairman of the British Cotton Growing detailed the efforts of the association to He said that the short time on which the English factories were running was not entirely due to the shortage of cotton but was largely owing to the serious

it was not generally realized how very costly it was to remedy this state of playing into the hands of foreign competitors. He estimated that no less than 0,000,000 people in this country were cotton and other allied trades through-500,000 per week, or \$75,000,000 per annum. Mr. Hutton said there was no hope of any immediate relief.

crease the supply, he mentioned the cordial co-operation of the British continental snovements, for it was fully re cognized that Great Britain and the rest of Europe were in the same boat, and

power and grasp of the South. Up to this time the South has been able to supply the great bulk of raw cotton required in the whole world, and it will be able to supply the increasing demand as her lands are capable of producing. This year the South will make a large nake a larger crop. It is a most inviting field for the investment of capital and for profitable exploitation.

It is an anomalous condition, truly in the further development of Southern ton in the Southern fields, and we exized for the same purpose and see them ge extensively into the cotton-producing industry. It is a tempting field.

### The Place for the Negro.

Superintendent John H. Smith, of the Negro Reformatory, in Hanover, county,

as a farmer class in the South, where so republic. The farm gives promise of 'maddening crowds' ignoble strife," is least provocation of race antagonisms,

and will result in the development of a class among us that is certain to be selfrespecting, and that will so far gain the respect of the Southern whites as to be

protected in their life and liberty. "Rum, immorality and polities do not influence the farmer class of any people to the extent the industries and labors most common to city life. Every negro family that can be induced to leave cities and towns and live upon a farm rather than in vile neighborhoods of cities, is a distinet gain to Christian civilization and growth. Continue to urgo the race to be producers, and when your detractors shall have been forgotten your name will be 'great in tongues of wisest censure."

That is sensible talk. Agriculture is the most inviting vocation for the black man. On the farm he is healthier, happier and in all respects better than elsewhere, and the government, and the government must

Mother Earth makes no discrimination against him. She will yield her increase serve two masters. Either the mob or the to him as bountifully as she will to the

While our Northern contemporaries are discussing mob violence at the South let them not overlook the riots in Chiengo, the riots in New York and the reign of terror in Colorado. We make no excuse for the lynchings in Georgia, interesting fact that if the member who but there is more provocation for mot or initiated this proposal had attended all violence there than in Chicago, (Now) the meetings of the Council and all the York or Colorado. The mob in Georgia is to be condemned, but so is the mob is to be containine, the would have attended dur-ing the year 226 meetings. This will give York, and so is the mob in Colorado. some idea of the work required of mem- Let the Pharisees of the North remem-

It is announced that Judge John T. Goolrick, of Fredericksburg, who, prior to the campaign of 1896, was a leading Demoof his time outside of meetings to the speeches in their behalf. So far as we

thoughtful consideration of the important can hear, all the so-called gold Demosubjects with which he has to deal. It crats are now in line, and will vote the

> White Suphur, watching the women tiying to catch Mr. Davis. There were fifty-six widows trying their charms on

that one poor man. That's all right, Mr. Davis is running

for the Vice-Presidency.

Mr. Tom Watson, the Populist candidate for the presidency, has had in his heart a kind of viperish, gangrenish hatred for Democracy ever since Judge Biaca, of Georgia, mopped up the earth with him in two separate races for Congress. The gangrone is noticeable in his speech, accepting his party's nomination.

can possibly hope to do is to aid in the election of Roosevelt, and in this connec tion it may be noted that in his speech of acceptance Mr. Watson shoots harder and oftener at the Democrats than at the

go into the diveres court, when a rich uncle came to the rescue and gave them \$25,000 to kiss and make up. They did so and the incident is closed. That is one way to prevent the "divorce evil,"

ted, not in the least, but the fact is that Hanover no longer holds the belt. Pittgreat watermelon countles of old Virginia.

figures-not the kind used in Congressman Grosvenor political forecasts, but just the plain multiplication table kind.

An Indiana man, who swore at his wife because dinner was not ready when he wanted it, became ossifled? Indeed, the way of the transgressor is hard.

Hogg, of Texas. Seems to us we have

heard that he is the Democratic nomines is very different from the rolling and rumbling emotions that stir the inner

Candidate Fairbanks must be preparing some mighty big speeches; at least it takes him a long time to send in his

of Virginia is thick enough to be cut

Cripple Creek has been made lame again-that is to say, new trouble has broken out there.

One of the questions of the campaign yet unanswered is where is son-in-law

The hog and hominy outlook in old Virginia this year is simply marvelous. Mayor Taylor has probably filed his

## Trend of Thought

In Dixie Land

Columbia State: Judge Parker makes an impossible request of the public when he asks that, having retired from the supreme bench, he be known hereafter as plain "Mr. Parker," The American psople too dearly love a title for that. What "colone!" of militia ever succeeded in living it down?

ing it down?

Mobile Register: If that bloody chasm is not closed by this time, why not give it up as a bad job? We notice that it is to be closed once more, this time in Boston, the old Confederates being invited to observe the magnanimity of their old fees and weep on their generous bosoms.

Nashville American: The proposition that Judge Parker engage in a campaign tour is not a wise one. Let him remain at Esopus. Touring candidates for President are not attractive or successful. Even Roosevelt is to be held in restraint during

Atlanta Constitution: One thing is as certain as certainty—the Statesboro affair will be thoroughly investigated and the responsibility placed wherever it may belong. This will be done not because of any outside criticism, but because Georgia owes it to herself.

Montgomery Advertiser: To be consist-ent the President must reduce the rank and emoluments of every postomice in the South where the people object to a colored postmaster.

### A Few Foreign Facts.

The Rome newspapers comment favorably on the scheme for the erection in that city of a monument to Shakespeare.

The half year's production of coal in Germany reached 58,825,000 tons, or 3,336,000 tons more than last year.

Thirty-four years ago a German colony settled at Haifa, Palestine, To-day all of the ninety families in it are prosperous. They rake grapes and make a wine free from alcohol, which is sold to the natives.

Many brick and stone masons in the city of Mexico are working for \$2 to \$2.50 a day, who got only fifty cents and seven-ty-five cents a few years ago. Russian soldiers have frequent opportunity to admire the cleanliness and the completeness of the contents of the knapsacks of fallen Japaness soldiers. Besides food and ammunition, these contain a tooth brush, a comb, a towel and a map of southern Manchuria, on a large scale.

Ex-King Prempeh, of Ashantee, admired Joseph Chamberlain to such an extent that he ordered for himself a complete suit of clothes and monocle like those worn by the ex-Colonial Secretary.

## Personal and General.

William H. Cowles, who is deaf and dumb, has announced himself a candidate for the nomination for Mayor of Minneapolis. He is a man of considerable property.

Director George E. Roberts, of the United States Mint, is in Denver, inspecting the new mint in that city. He has spent the last month in Alaska on a government mission.

Right Rev. Abbot Francis Aldan Gas-quet, president of the English Benedic-tines, who has just arrived in this coun-try to study Catholic institutions, will so as far West as Omaha, St. Louis and St.

Paul.

Count Albert Apponyl, leader of the Hungarian Parliament opposition, and certainly the most distinguished statesman in Austria-Hungary, is about to visit America for the first time. He is one of the delegates to the interparliamentary Convention to be held in St. Louis in September.

The wife of the Archbishon of Canterbury, who is accompanying her husband to this country, and will arrive this week is said to be gifted with much literary ability, and was of immensurable assistance to Dr. Davidson in the compilation of her father's biography. Her father was Archbishop Tait, Dr. Davidson's prederings

# THE HOUSEKEEPERS' PICKLE TIME AUGUST 24TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

ecipes for All Sorts of Pickles.

Pickling Cucumbers Without
Cooking the Vinegar—Delicious Pickled Stuffed Green
Peppers—Green Tomato Pick
"Green Tomato P Recipes for All Sorts of Pickles. les "Smart With Mustard." Sweet Pickled Onions, Pears, Melons, etc.—Catsups.

By Dora May Morrell.

(Formerly Editor-in-Chief "The House-hold," New York.)

CON from households all over the country will issue an odor of sploy tartness, most inviting which will say to the initiated that the housewife is deep in the will say to the initiated that the housewife is deep in the mysteries of pickling, which need not be mysteries at all, and "the tricks of the trade" may be known to and be practiced by you, little new housekeeper putting up pickles for the first time, as well as by her who has done it forty years.

There are two kinds of pickles, those made without sugar, and those in whose composition that ingredient plays an important part and which are known by that contradictory title, sweet pickles. There are food experts who say that the combination of sweet and sour is evil, but if it is it, does not show it to the palate. As in making jelles there is no meed of a recipe for every kind of juice, so in pickling if you will use your brain you will not need to have every kind of pickle given to you in a separate recipe. All sweet pickles are alike in most respects, differing only in small details, and if you make your seasoning taste right you need have no fears. The mixed spices that are bought ready prepared will help the ignorant. Ground spices added to the vinegar will make it discolored. It is better for the appearance of the pickle to the vinegar will make it discolored. It is better for the appearance of the pickle to the vinegar will make it discolored. It is better for the appearance of the pickle to the pickles, which has been used in the writer's family for the season as the pickles, which has been used in the writer's family for the season as the pickles, which has been used in the writer's family for the season as the country to the pickles, which has been used in the writer's family for the pickles.

bers into thick slices.

A mixed pickle of good flavor is made from one-half peck of sliced green tomatoes, one-half peck sliced white onlons, fifty small cucumbers, two cauliflowers cut into small pieces, over which sait is sprinkled and all left to stand twenty-four hours. Drain well. Mix one-half cup of grated horseradish, one pint white mustard seed, one pint of brown sugar, two bunches of chopped celery. Put a layer of vegetables into a porcelain or agate ware tettle, cover with the spice mixture, and so continue until the jar is full. The top layer must be of the spices, Cover with cold cider vinegar and boil very slowly until the vegetables are tender. This will be a good picalill by chopping all the vegetables fine, substituting cabbage for cauliflower.

Pickled onlons require the small, white variety of vegetable. Peel a peck of these, leave in slightly sait water for two or three diys, then drain ut. Bring vinegar to a boil, drop the onlons in and leave until they are soft enough te eat; skim them out, put in jar, boil the vinegar for five minutes longer, then turn it over the pickles and seal. Keep in a cool it we weeks.

The variety of pickles is endless, but

the pickles and seal. Keep in a cool place. They will be ready for eating in two weeks.

The variety of pickles is endless, but from the recipes given any one should be able to prepare any vegetables not named herein. Now we will turn to the sweet pickle, and begin with tomato, or, if you prefer, cucumber, following the same rule for both. Slice six quarts of green tomatoes, to which add a cupful of sait. Cover with water and leave to stand overnight. In the morning drain, cover with vinegar, and add sugar in the proportion of a pint of sugar to a quart of vinegar. Put the vinegar and sugar to boil, and when at boilling point add tomatoes and cook until they are tender and clear. Take them from the liquor, to which add a tallespoonful of mixed whole spices. When there is too much vinegar to simply cover the pickle, boil it down and then turn over the vegetable.

Pears pickled with the skins on are delicious, and by the same rule may be pickled peaches, apples, plums and green gages. For every seven pounds of fruit allow three pounds of sugar and three pints of vinegar. Cover fruit with cold water and brings to a boil. Take out the pears and add sugar to the water. Boil for fifteen minutes, then add vinegar and whole spices (cloves and cassia buds are the best for these pickles). Hick whole cloves into the fruit, and after the vinegar and spice have boiled down after the fruit is taken out before it can be poured not over the pickle, which must be sealed at once. The holling down is necessary as it is desired to keep all the flavor that may have escaped into the vinegar in the cooking.

All fruits of a melon kind free turned into a delicious pickle without much work.

may have escaped into the vinegar in the cooking.

All fruits of a melon kind are turned all fruits of a melon kind are turned into a delicious pickie without much work. Only the white part of the rind is used for Only the white part of the rind is used for this, and it is cut into small dice, then to covered with saited water (one-half cup of sait to a gallon of water) and left to stand for twenty-four noirs. Then drain stand for twenty-four noirs. Then drain dry and steam until transparent or until dry and the steam until transparent or un

Spiced fruits make a relish for meats that is unequaled. The recipe given here for currants may serve also for grapes, gooseberries, blueberries and plums, a difference being made in the amount of sugar according to the nature of the fruit. Allow four pounds of sugar to five of currants, one pint of vinegar, one tesspoonful cach of different spices or use only cloves and chinamon if preferred. Put all in kettle together and simmer for twe hours or until quito thick.

the together and simmer for twe hours or until quite thick.

Here is a chill sauce which may be eaten raw or cooked. It will keep for weeks uncooked, and all winter if cooked and bottled. You will need eighteen ripe tomatoes, one large onlon, three green peppers, all chopped line. Put into kettle with one cup of sugar, two and a half cups of vinegar, two teaspoonfuls of sait, one teaspoonful each of various spices. Mix well together. If you do not care for it uncooked left theil about an hour.

There are recipes in great abundance for contain catsup and if you have one that has proven a success do not try this, but otherwise you may find it to your purpose. To one gailon of ripe tomatoes allow four tablespoonfuls of sait, four of black pepper, three of ground mustard, we held this sait of ground allows our trablespoonful each of ground allows.

tioned, for the principle of all picking is and the cook who does not add brains to her recipes should go into another business. With them she can easily make herself into a cook whose works shall be a joy to her family, and they will make her glad and some one else vexed by saying: "Yours are good, but you ought to have tasted some of mothers."

(Copyright, 1904, by Joseph B. Bowles,)

The Stuart Monument.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—As cilizens of Richmond, I think we all agree that it is our duty as weil as privilege to preserve and enhance her natural beauty and fittingly commemotate her interesting and glorious history. We should see to it that we do not injure what she already has, and, in adding anything ourselves, we should be careful to make the best use of every advantage that nature and circumstances have given her.

Now in the matter of locating the Stuart monument, it seems to me that there are natural advantages or circumstances which we could make use of to help the monument tell the story. At all events, in the case of Stuart we have an opportunity which has not existed it, the case of any other of our heroes, and I think we should at least consider it. It is the opportunity to put his statue in the heart of the city, in whose defense he fell, and at the same time have it at the very entrance to the road

First eruption on record of Vesuvius, which overwhelmed the towns of Herculaneum and Pompell, and destroyed the "martyr of nature," The younger Pliny, the nephev of that greater man, has described the terrific catastrophe in two letters to Tacitus.

Cneius Julius Agricola, a celebrated Roman general, died. He was governor in Great Britain, and by doubling the northern point of Scotland, first discovered it to be an island.

land, first discovered it to be an island.

Alaric, at the head of the Goths, entered Rome at midnight, and gave up the town to be pillaged for six days, but with orders to his soldiers to be sparing of blood, to respect the honor of the women, and not to burn the buildings dedicated to religion. A part of the city was burned, and many ancient works of art destroyed. The treasures of the city collected from all parts of the world fell a prey to the barbarians, and the once proud mistress of the world experienced a severe retribution for the sufferings which her heroes had caused to so many cities, countries and nations.

countries and nations. Battle of Cressy, which gained Edward, the Black Prince, immortal honor. Here was slain the blind king of Bohemia, the ornaments on whose sword were adopted as the coat of arms of the princes of Wales, "Ich dein," with three ostrich feathers.

1872.

Messacre of St. Bartholomews, which commenced in the city of Paris, and was continued throughout the kingdom during thirty days.

1653.

An act passed by the parliament of the commonwealth of England, permitting marriages to be solemnized by justices of the peace.

The English act of uniformity in religion took effect; about 2,000 ministers were ejected from their benefices, without any provision for themselves or their families. Soon after they were banished five miles distant from every corporation in England. Several ultimately died in prison for exercising their ministry in private, contrary to law; but a considerable number of them found an asylum in New England.

The Duke of York conveyed to William Penn all his right to the three lower counties on the Delaware River, now State of Delaware.

1756.

Eight Acadians arrived in New York from Georgia.

1777.

General Washington marched his troops through Philadelphia for

The allied French and American army under Washington and Rochambeau crossed the Hudson River and marched for Philadelphia, 1782. Jean De La Perouse, a distinguished French seaman and navigator, took Fort York, on Hudson's Bay, from the English. Here he found a manuscript of Hearne's journey to the Coppermine River, which Hearne received back as his private property on condition of publication.

1797.

Thomas Chittenden, first Governor of Vermont, died, aged 67.

Battle of Bladensburg and capture of Washington city by the British under General Ross and Admiral Cockburn. The capitol, President's house and public offices were burned. A dreadful retribution, however, overtook them, by the explosion of a magazine, by which one-half their number was either killed or wounded. American loss, forty killed sixty wounded.

Lafayette arrived from France, and made a tour through the country.

1848.

The American ship Ocean Monarch burned in the Irish channel, and

more than 170 live lost.

1898. Czar of Russia issues a call for a Peace Congress.

would not both monuments be apt to suf-fer from being so placed?

I understand that the new statue would be placed with the horse's head to the northward, so that the front view of Stuart, as shown in the published cut, would be seen as it would be approached in driving out Franklin.

Then we would have Stuart on a pranc-ing horse, heading north, seen against Lee on a quiet horse, heading south—a risky experiment in grouping, it seems to me, and one that might prove to bt unfortunate.

to me, and one that must unfortunate.

I hope that no final action will be taken until more thought has been given to these points, and that you will deem this matter of sufficient importance to give a little of your valuable space to a consideration of the whole subject.

CITIZEN.

## Richmond, Va., Aug. 23, 1904.

Richmond, Vs., Aug. 23, 1904.

Editor of the Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I cannot resist the temptation of correcting some statements made in the article on "The City Water' that appears to-day on the editorial sneet of your paper. The impression given from the article is that the science of bacteriology should be brought into use on the examination of the city water is order to deformine its healthfulness. The article winds up with the sage observation that by chemical examination we learn if the water is chemically purebut we are in the dark as to its healthfulness. As a representative of that much-abused profession—applied chem is istry—I want to say on the authority of an easy familiarity with this subject, that the range of usefulness of bacterial examinations of water is on account of the present exact knowledge of water impurities by the aid of sanitary chemical analysis so limited that most modern text-books on the examination of water devote an extremely short space to bacterial work. This elimination of the bacteriologist as a factor in water examination was caused by the fact, that no two bacteriologists working on

in the before he wheels to the jett into complete the property and the pro

would not both monuments be apt to suf-er from being so placed? James river water, they had better put their trust in an expert chemist. Yours truly, RANDOLPH BOLLING.

### MANY PATENTS ARE ISSUED TO VIRGINIANS

(From Our Regular Correspondent)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.—The
following patents were issued to-day;
Thomas A. Bowen, Blackstone, Va., railway switch; William A. Johnson, Assignor
of one-half to W. W. Buck, Rural Retreat, Va., lifting jack; Georgé M. Klizmiler, Norfolk, Va., assignor to electric
typewriter company of Norfolk, incorporated, scale and pointer mechanism for
typewriting machines; William H. McConnell, Covington, Va., assignor to Covington Machine Company, coke extractor;
Kenneth H. McIntyre, Carl, N. C., speed
clock; James F. Miller, Rowland, N. C.,
billind rod clamp; Oliver, S. Mills, Buell,
Va., assignor to Walworth and Neville
Manufacturing Company, Basic City,
Mich., automatic painting or liquid coating machine; Harold F. Norton, Newport News, Va., trousers hanger; Robert
W. Slaughter, Richmond, Va., boit cutter; Stuart A. Welss, Richmond, Va.,
back and head rest.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINSTON-SALEM. N. C. August 2.—
McLamrock and wife, two well-known citizens of Dayle county, were religiously the Minorina, and when religiously the place Mr. McClaurock received a stroke of paralysis are moved from the vehicle to a near-by house. He was about fifty years old and leaves a wife and eight children.

A HINT TO TRAVELERS.
While in Suffolk, Va., Henry Croil, Jr.,
proprietor of the Beaverton, Alich, Hardware Co., was taken very sick with
bowel trouble. A traveling salesman
from Saginaw, Mich, adylsed him to get
a bottle of Chamberlain's Colle, Cholera
and Disarhoea Remedy, which he did,
itt soon cured me, and i take pleasure
in recommending it." he says. No one
should leave home on a journey without
a bottle of this remedy. It is almost a bottle of this remedy

